

Intimation.

MAIL STEAMERS DAMAGED.

ROUGH WEATHER OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST.

A message from Melbourne, dated October 4, says:—Bearing unmistakable traces of usage the R. M. S. *China* of the P. and O. line, berthed alongside the Port Melbourne railway pier, this morning, upon her arrival from London. Portion of her starboard railing along the promenade deck for a distance of 10 or 12' was almost destroyed, whilst similar damage was done to the railing at the after end of the vessel.

A valuable piano on the promenade deck, where it was used for dancing purposes, was lifted bodily by the seas and almost irreparably injured, whilst the officers' cabins were flooded.

The whole injury was the result of one immense

sea which struck the liner almost broadside.

—as she was steaming round from Adelaide to Melbourne early this morning. Those who

happened to be on deck at the moment bent a

hasty retreat, whilst Capt. Streit almost im-

mediately brought the steamer round with her

head to the sea rather than risk a repetition of

the sensational incident. Within the space of

a few minutes the *China* had shaken herself

free of the water, which invaded her decks,

and for three hours subsequently she lay ho-

ing out the storm in comparative ease.

Another vessel to suffer in the disturbance

was the French mail liner *Solastis*, which also

reached Hobson's Bay, this morning. She

shipped several heavy seas on the run from

Adelaide and suffered some injury, though not

of a serious nature, to the deck fittings. The

Solastis, like the *China*, was holed to for some

hours. The *Solastis*, which is on her voyage

from Marseilles via the usual stages, was under

orders to resume her passage to Sydney late

to-night.

THRILLING RESCUES.

BRAVE COASTGUARDS AT DOVER WRECK.

TERRIBLE WEATHER ROUND THE COASTS.

Heavy rains from the west and south-west were experienced in the English Channel, on October 7, and shipping in exposed places had some perilous experiences.

An exciting rescue of the crew of a stranded vessel was effected at Dover, a coastguard-man swimming out through a fierce sea and establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The vessel was the brigantine *Osprey*, which grounded between the Shakespeare Cliff and the Admiralty Pier. The first intimation of the wreck was the firing of distress signals, which caused the people to flock down to the beach just to the seaward side of the South-Eastern Railway station. The ship was being swept continuously by heavy seas, and the position of the crew seemed dangerous in the extreme. Fortunately the vessel's plight had been observed by the coastguard lookout at Lydden Spout station, to the west of Shakespeare Cliff, and also by those at the Dover coastguard station.

Chief Officer Connor, of Dover, and Coastguard Bull and Hill were the first on the scene, and prompt efforts were made to establish communication between the stranded ship and the shore. In course of time a line was got aboard the wreck, and two of the crew Richard O'Brien and T. Slattery, succeeded in making their way ashore, the coastguards linking up and forming a living chain through the heavy surf to help the men along the rope. Heartily cheers were given as each rescue was made. Something apparently went wrong with the line afterwards, and efforts with the rocket apparatus were unsuccessful in getting fresh communication. There were still on the wreck three men, whose predicament was a most alarming one.

It was at this stage of the rescue work that the pluckiest action of the night was performed. Coastguard Maurice Miller, a broad-shouldered seaman from the Lydden Spout station, volunteered to swim out through the heavy sea to the stranded ship in order to fix the rope aboard.

Enthusiastic cheers were raised by the spectators as he waded into the surf and then struck out for the wreck, over which the rollers were now sweeping more fiercely than ever.

His progress through the wildly flying spray was watched breathlessly by the large crowd gathered on the shore, and when he reached the ship and started to climb hand over hand up a line thrown to him over the side the excited throngs on the beach broke into a roar of cheering.

One after the other hands aboard the dismantled vessel, Seaman Mr. Timmons, Seaman J. Vigne, and, lastly, Capt. Kerr, were safely got ashore in the breeches buoy; and then their gallant rescuer was hauled ashore, where there was an immediate rush to congratulate him and shake hands with him.

The rescued men and the majority of the coastguards suffered keenly in the cold night wind, all being drenched to the skin.

The shipwrecked men were taken to the Sailor's Home, where the superintendent, Mr. Treadwell, provided them with dry clothing and hot food.

The *Osprey* belonged to Waterford, and was bound from Cherbourg to London with a cargo of stone.

In an interview the crew stated that they had had a rough and exhausting experience in the Channel gale all day, and the ship's sails were partially blown away. This accounted for the ship being driven ashore. They expressed great gratitude to the coast guardmen for their

MILLIONAIRES' YACHTS.

RICH EVADERS TO BE FORCED TO PAY DUTY

Mr. Leob, the collector of customs at the port of New York, is about to show activity against rich evaders of American duties by commencing a lawsuit against millionaires who have brought in foreign built yachts without paying taxation on them.

Thirty shillings a ton is the charge, and many yachtsmen, though rich, consider it prohibitive. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has paid over £4,000 on his new yacht, *Liberty*, but among those who have stood out against the tax are Mr. George J. Gould, who owes £1,810; Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who is down to £1,700; M. Cornelius Vanderbilt, £1,150; Mr. C. K. G. Billings, £1,130, and Mrs. Robert Goetz, £1,100.

Unlike most tariff measures, this new tax is retrospective, and the millionaires affected intend to spare no money in fighting against its imposition.

WIFE'S PLATE TO BE SHOT.

SELF-ACCUSED HUSBAND ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

A curious case came before the Paris Assize Court last month involving a point of ethics on which the stern moralist and the ordinary man of the world would probably take different views. A mechanic named Baudin, 39 years of age, appeared to answer a charge of killing his wife. The woman had suffered for a long time from a very painful illness, and had avised her husband several times to kill her and put her out of her misery. Baudin had always refused, but last January he gave himself up to the police, stating that he had just shot his wife.

She had had a violent fit of coughing, due to asthma, and when the husband reached home she said:—How awful to suffer like this before dying; if you only had courage. You are not a man to see me suffer like this. As you love me put an end to me—kill me. Baudin, after some hesitation, took his revolver and discharged it point-blank at the suffering woman, who was killed outright. Then he went to his sister, and asked if he should commit suicide or give himself up to the police, and on her advice he took the latter course. A medical expert who gave evidence said that Baudin, at the time of the murder, was conscious of what he was doing, but was acting under the influence of a will stronger than his own. Baudin was acquitted.

THE BATHERS.

AMUSING STORY OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

The following article is printed in the *Wall Street Journal* above the signature of Jessie Pope:

Scene: The ocean, immediately in front of the Brixton bathing machines. Mr. Bright Youngman, in striped costume, swimming vigorously (with one foot on the bottom), and looking out for Gladys Gassinglow-Smyth, whom, with her stately parents, Colonel and Mrs. Gassinglow-Smyth, he has tracked to the bathing machines, and then lost sight of. Gladys, with fixen coiffure unblushed, appears on field of vision, and commences swimming vigorously (also with one foot on the bottom).

Mr. B. Y. Oh how d'ye do? I didn't see you. So difficult to recognise people in the water. Isn't it jolly this morning?

Gladys. Yes, quite. Rather a strong current.

Mr. B. Y. It's all right if you swim out to sea again, it, and paddle back easily with it.

Gladys.—Yes, that's what I've been doing; had a lovely swim.

Mr. B. Y. (putting his other foot down).—Hello! I'm in my depth here. It's quite shallow.

Gladys. (Following his example).—So it is! Not that I care to stand much because of the jelly fishes. You're a very strong swimmer, aren't you?

Mr. B. Y. (modestly).—Oh, well, I can move a bit, but I'm not a Channel man, you know.

Gladys. Ah! but that's only knock, when one is at home in the water like you are.

Mr. B. Y. Oh yes—that's all. You're a good swimmer, too, I notice.

Gladys. Oh yes, I adore it. I'm quite in my element (suddenly submerged by a large wave that breaks over her, and reappears choking and gasping, with distorted visage and wavy coiffure). How—ow—disgusting!

Mr. B. Y. (disillusioned).—Awfully sorry, but didn't see it coming myself.

Gladys. What are those people looking at?

Oh, it's my water wings; they've drifted away—right over there. Do go and get them for me! I'm too tired with my swim.

Mr. B. Y. Where are they? I don't see them.

Gladys. Over there, by the pier head. It will only take a swimmer like you a few minutes to bring them back.

Mr. B. Y. I'm afraid it's no good. I'm shortsighted. I should never find them—and, after all, they're no good to you, as you can swim so well without them.

Gladys. (doubtfully).—Perhaps not—but I didn't want to lose them.

Mr. B. Y. (changing the subject).—I say, what a queer lot of people one sees in the water. Talk of prehistoric animals! Now, just look at that stout old party bobbing up and down in the shallows—and trying to keep that obvious wig dry. That get up would be a fortune at the music hall stage, wouldn't it?

Gladys. It's mamma.

Mr. B. Y. (strategically changing his position). No, no! I don't mean that lady. I was thinking how particularly well she looked. I mean that fat old codger near her with the lobster face and a fringe of grey bristles coming out of it.

Gladys. That's father.

A merciful wave submerges Mr. Bright Youngman, and under cover of it he beats a disorderly retreat to his bathing machine, and an hour later is cut dead on the parade by the nicely colonel, the elegant Mr. Gassinglow-Smyth, and the stately Gladys.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows, but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

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is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; add how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to everybody. It is beyond price in Acanthias, Insomias, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone; Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalle, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

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Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.

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Entimation.

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

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five cents (for cash only).

Our Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B. (Commanding the Forces), Hon. Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazelton (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badenoch (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. H. Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. W. Y. Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MEMORIES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 5. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 17) was laid on the table. It was agreed that it be adopted by the Council.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Council adopted the following bye-law which repeals and is substituted for that made by the Sanitary Board under sub-section 35 of section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1909, on the 13th day of October, 1908, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 3rd day of December, 1908, and published in the Government Gazette of the 4th day of December, 1908, in Government Notification No. 882:—

"When larvae of mosquitoes are found on any premises the Board may, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, give notice to the owner or occupier of such premises to remove all accumulations of water from such premises or to take steps to prevent the recurrence of the breeding of mosquitoes in any such accumulations of water and such owner or occupier shall comply with such notice forthwith."

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of a series of bye-laws which repeals and substitutes as from 1st January, 1910, all bye-laws originally contained in or since added to Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, under the heading "Slaughter-houses and Slaughter of Animals."

The Attorney-General seconded.

Agreed.

SIR FRANCIS MAY.

His Excellency the Governor, in eulogistic terms, commented on the fact that the Colonial Secretary had been honoured by His Majesty the King. "I am sure," he said, "that I voice the feelings of every member of this Colony and at large, that no honour in any part of the Empire has been better deserved" (applause).

PRINCE ITO.

His Excellency also stated that on the news of the death of Prince Ito, he telegraphed the sympathy of the Colony to Japan and received a reply acknowledging with thanks, the fact.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

In moving the following resolution of which he had given notice, viz:—

"That in the opinion of this Council the issue of a new subsidiary coinage convertible at par would not be successful unless the use of all other subsidiary coins were prohibited in the Colony, and that, in the circumstances, it is undesirable to deal with the matter except as part of a comprehensive scheme of local currency reform."

The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart said:—In speaking to the resolution of which I gave notice at our last meeting, I shall not detain the Council long. I propose to do little more than indicate my reason for bringing it forward. Manifestly it refers to the scheme for the issue of a new subsidiary coinage proposed by an unofficial member in the debate on the Estimates—a proposal to repudiate after a certain date all the existing subsidiary coinage circulating outside of the Colony; to redeem the amount circulating or held in the Colony on the same date; and to issue a new subsidiary coin, convertible at par to any extent, but only legal tender up to two dollars—these coins to compete for public favour with those issued from the Canton Mint, the circulation of which in the Colony was not to be prohibited. Hitherto I have held with those who consider repudiation unjustifiable, redemption impracticable, and prohibition impolitic. The way the hon. member put the case for his contention that we are not bound to redeem, shook the first of these opinions a little; but by now it has re-settled in my mind. Having thought over the matter I consider that the proposal to repudiate, however attractively it may be presented, is, after all, indefensible; and, further, that, in any case, new subsidiary coins would not cure the inconveniences at present complained of, unless the concurrent use of Chinese subsidiary coins were prohibited. In other words, I think that the scheme propounded would not work. It is here that opinion differs. On the one hand, it is contended by the hon. member that the fact of his proposed new coin being convertible at par would cause it to drive out the competing Chinese coins. On the other hand, it is held that the Chinese coins would still be in demand among the poorer section of the population, who would always prefer to receive in exchange for a dollar, say for the sake of argument, eleven Chinese ten-cent pieces instead of ten British pieces. It is this view of the probabilities which the first part of the resolution asserts. The point is debatable. I do not propose to discuss it. It is impossible to do so except at great length. And the hope of reaching finality is too slight to justify that. Currency questions are perhaps the most intricate of all the questions about which people freely, dogmatically and legislatively dealing with them is notoriously apt to lead to most unexpected results. Ours are peculiarly intricate owing to the complex relations created by contact between ancient and modern conditions of life, between two distinct and well-defined states of civilization with standards of wealth so far apart that the unit of currency of the one is regarded as subsidiary coin by the other. I need not remind the Council that the notes issued by the Provincial Government Treasury in Canton are payable in 20-cent pieces. I need not remind you that the shares of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway are issued in exchange for 20-cent pieces; that, in fact, the capital of that great undertaking is in 20-cent pieces—fact so astonishing to the English mind that when the local Branch of the China Association advised the London Committee of it, the Chairman was afraid to mention it at the Foreign Office lest it should turn out to be a ridiculous mistake on our part. This only shows that the inhabitants of a

country in which wealth is fairly widespread have difficulty in appreciating the currency needs of a country rich naturally but so thickly populated that the vast majority are very poor. This is important to remember and it is sometimes forgotten in discussing the local currency problem. As I have said, I do not propose to discuss it now. Local currency problems have been to the fore ever since the birth of the Colony and they are not likely to be solved by exhaustive and exhausting speeches delivered in one afternoon. Moreover, it is not really necessary, to the practical purpose I have in view, that the Council should endorse an opinion which may be regarded as academic. I am only concerned to elicit an expression of opinion upon the merits of the proposed scheme as a whole. On the occasion of its promulgation Your Excellency said that the Government would consider it. Doubtless you have done so. If after consideration the Government does not intend to carry out the hon. member's recommendation it appears to me to be desirable, in the public interest, that a statement to that effect should be made. For this reason. Part of the scheme being to redeem the existing coin circulating or held in the Colony, obviously, if the belief were to gain ground that the scheme had any chance of being adopted, our coins would tend to flow back into the Colony in inconvenient quantities, with the result that, eventually, in the case of nothing being done, they would still further depreciate. To prevent this, the Government, if they have no intention of redeeming at par the coins held locally, should say so. The belief that it is important to dissipate a possibly misleading idea, calculated to encourage speculation, is my main reason for bringing forward this resolution. I must confess that it is perhaps not particularly well designed for the purpose, and if the statement which I hope to elicit is made, I shall be willing to withdraw it. The latter part, suggesting that, if anything is done, local currency ought to be dealt with as a whole by some comprehensive scheme of reform, at least indicates that I am not opposed to change, as such. So far I have been against most schemes of currency reform put forward; not because they involved change, but because I was not persuaded that the changes proposed were for the better. For instance, I did not agree with the proposal made seven years ago to adopt pounds, shillings and pence as the currency of the Colony. That proposal was not new, any more than subsequent proposals to "go gold" were new. Pounds, shillings and pence were proclaimed legal tender here in 1843. Our merchants ignored the Government's theoretical gold standard and wisely continued to conduct their operations in the currency most convenient to China's foreign trade, the fact being that they had no option in the matter if they wanted to see the trade prosper. Those who fondly imagine that currency problems would cease from troubling us only we had a gold standard should dip back fifty years into the history of the Colony. They might then realize what the Government eventually realized in the early sixties that the wise thing to do was to adopt a currency of equal value with the currency in which the trade of Canton was being conducted. The Government of that day realized the identity of this Colony's commercial interests with those of the great trade centre of South China more clearly than many among us would seem to at the present time. It is just as important to realize that commercially we are part of China as to remember that politically we are not, a fact the significance of which, we have just been sharply reminded, is insufficiently appreciated in high places. Realization of the former fact, that commercially we are part and parcel of China leads to a cautious reception of currency reform proposals based upon the idea that the time has come for this Colony to take independent action. That time will not have come, it seems to us, until the present renewed prospect of the establishment of a uniform currency throughout China shall have faded. The hope that in exchange for permission to raise the Customs duties the Central Government will discover a strong reason for strong action, may seem somewhat faint, but I submit that it is less faint than any hitherto held out. We shall doubtless be told that the Central Government is not strong enough to force a uniform currency upon the Provinces even if it so desires. Put it is not reasonable to be asked to believe one moment that the Central Government is powerless to do this and to be told at the same moment that it is powerful enough to eradicate the opium habit in a few years throughout the length and breadth of the land. If that is possible, and the accredited authorities on Chinese affairs proclaim the fact, it must surely also be possible to perform the far simpler task of controlling a few Provincial Mints. All that is required is an adequate motive and this may conceivably be supplied as suggested. Thus there seems more chance of reform than ever before and there is more than ever now should we exercise prudence and wait and see what is to come. In the meantime it is incumbent on this Government to continue to work towards rehabilitation of the subsidiary coins in use by exerting its influence to combat the evils of over-production by the Canton Mint. More than that I do not at the moment advocate because it appears to be still doubtful whether the anticipated uniform currency throughout China will be the tael or the dollar. Whichever it is we should, if possible, adapt our currency to it, and, pending the Central Government's eventual choice, I do not think it would be wise of us to launch out independently. If, however, within a reasonable period, it should become apparent that, after all, the hope that I have dwelt on is not to be fulfilled, then we shall have to face the risk of independent action and then a comprehensive scheme of local currency reform—dealing with our copper as well as with our silver coins—will receive my active support. But while these things are on the knees of the gods, I have no particular desire that this Government should bind itself in any way other than by the declaration I have

asked for and simply in order that there may be subject matter before the Council to speak to, I move pro forma the resolution as it stands.

Mr. Hewitt seconded, stating that he agreed with the terms of the resolution. He considered the attitude of the Government the correct one, believing that the coinage of the Colony could not be dissociated from that of the Chinese Empire.

Hon. Mr. Osborne:—Sir, I thought that we were here to discuss questions concerning Hongkong, but we seem to be wandering away into Chinese currency affairs that have no bearing upon the point at issue; so I will endeavour to focus the debate back to the Colony's needs. The honourable member who has moved this resolution declares that repudiation of British coins is indefensible and no doubt there are many who will be inclined to agree with him: indeed it was only in regard to this aspect of the question, as I stated a fortnight ago, that I anticipated any exception being taken to my proposals. I will not argue the point; to do so would be of little advantage because it is unlikely that unanimity would ever be reached. But I will meet his objection with development of the original scheme, by which repudiation can be avoided and by which redemption can be effected without additional loss to the Treasury. I would suggest that the old coins be demonetized only so far as the public are concerned; that is to say that they continue to be legal tender to Government and cease to be legal tender to others. The effect of this would be that a certain quantity would annually return to the Treasury and could be melted down and re-cast into new coins. Our local exchequer by slow degrees gorged itself in the past with unwholesome profits from subsidiary coinage and if redemption be the only acceptable avenue to reform, then let it, in similar manner, disgorge by slow degrees in the future. Meanwhile the new coin would circulate at par and be legal tender both to Government and the public. The Honourable Member fears that the Chinese will continue to use Chinese coins—that they will prefer eleven Chinese ten-cent pieces to ten British. That may or may not be so. Again I will not argue the point except to say that if the Chinese prefer their own coins, it will be their own affair and does not in the least affect the main principle of my scheme, which is that a coin at all times, worth its face value would be available to those who wish to use it; and in further answer to that those who continue to accept depreciated coins will have no but themselves to blame for any loss they may suffer.

His Excellency the Governor observed that he had given much thought to this matter, and he remarked that he did not believe any British Government would accept any proposal which involved the repudiation of British coins. With regard to the question of redemption the liability would be exceedingly great and it would be unknown. It would also strike an extremely dangerous blow to Hongkong as far as its integrity and financial stability in China was concerned. Discussing the motion, His Excellency became very sarcastic about gorging itself with profits derived from the subsidiary coinage and laid it down that the Government was here for the benefit of the Colony and for the mercantile interests of the Colony.

Mr. Murray Stewart said that after the remarks made by His Excellency he wished to withdraw his resolution.

LIQUOR LICENCES:

The Resolution under Section 6 of the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, was not proceeded with.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Hon. Mr. M. Stewart asked the following questions:—

(1) Is it a fact that, in the original instance, the postponement of the King's Birthday Celebrations was ordered by the Secretary of State without any previous reference of the matter to, or consultation with, the Government of this Colony?

(2) If so, will the Government convey to the Secretary of State a respectful intimation that such treatment is resented in the Colony?

(3) In view of the fact that the well known date of the birthday of His Britannic Majesty was chosen for the obsequies of the late Dowager Empress of China some weeks ago, even if up to last Friday the Secretary of State gave no sign that he considered that the claims of the latter over-trode those of the former in this British Colony, has the Government any information as to the reason for this sudden change of attitude?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. The reply to the first question is in the affirmative.

2. The questions put forward by the hon. member and the replies given will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

3. No.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION SITES.

In accordance with notice given, Hon. Mr. Stewart asked:—

—Is it necessary to the work on the Post Office that the plot of Government land between the Law Courts and the Praya should be largely occupied as workmen's dwellings?

How many people are housed nightly in the quarters which the contractor is allowed to maintain there, and what rent, if any, does he draw from their occupation? Are all the people housed there in work on the Post Office?

And are we to understand that the public may be asked to put up with the nuisance created by the condition of the plot in question for the year or more during which the Post Office will be in course of construction?

The Director of Public Works replied:—

1. No.

2. There are at present over 30 men housed nightly in the workshop quarters. These are masons brought over after the last typhoon which destroyed their masonry from the Ma Kok quarry from which stone for the Post Office is prepared. They will in a few days return to the Ma Kok sheds which are being rebuilt. The contractor draws no rent

for housing these people who are all engaged in Post Office work.

3. This answer disposes of the third question.

COLONIAL CEMETERY.

The Bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion," was read a third time and passed on the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

TRADE MARKS.

Council again went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks."

When Council resumed the Bill was reported with amendments.

TYPHOON REFUGE.

Council considered the Committee's report on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Foreshore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Tai Kok Tsui, Mong Kok Tsui, and Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in this Colony."

Council resumed and the Bill was reported without amendments.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

POSTPONEMENT.

The following Bills were not proceeded with:—

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908; and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until the 26th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

A sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred and ten dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous, typhoon and rainstorm damages.

ANOTHER FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

HONGKONG LADY MARRIED TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

PAXTON-DENNYS.

Another of those delightfully happy weddings, in which even the sour bachelor and the timid maid may participate, was celebrated at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon when Lieutenant Alexander Norman Paxton, of the Royal Engineers, was united in marriage to Miss Florence Gertrude Dennys, daughter of Mr. H. L. Dennys, formerly Crown Solicitor for the Colony, and now President of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong. Mr. Paxton, the bridegroom, is a son of Mr. R. C. Paxton of Walton, Kent.

As might have been expected the wedding parlor of the military character, and nearly everybody who is anybody in Hongkong was there. Had it not been for the fact that the Legislative Council was sitting, the Governor and all the unofficials, as well as the heads of departments would have attended. As it was, the Cathedral was crowded and many admired the beautiful floral decorations carried out by Miss Bryer aided by many willing assistants.

The bride looked lovely in a soft French satin, made Princess fashion, and trimmed with beautiful hand embroidery in shades of ivory silk. The very graceful Walrus train was caught to the waist with large embroidered buttons and the long tight fitting sleeves of open tuck tulle and the pretty turned down collar were both the latest Paris ideas. The dress was beautifully made and carried out by Madame Flint. The loosely old malines lace veil which the bride wore was lent by Mrs. Edwards. The bride carried a beautiful white shower bouquet and for her only ornament wore the pendant of pearl given her by the bridegroom. It is interesting to note that the wedding ring was made by one of the bridegroom's brother-officers. The bride's bouquet, which resembled a beautiful shower, was made of choice white flowers and tied with broad satin ribbons. The bridesmaids carried dainty posy bouquets of pink roses. Mrs. Dennys' bouquet was made of red roses tied with green ribbons to match her gown. We are told that all the bouquets were supplied by Miss Fairall.

The bridesmaids' pretty frocks were made of Japanese silk gauze with blue satin stripe over white satin and on their heads they wore guipure lace caps with wide wings of lace and carried posy bouquets of pink roses. There were two small train-bearers—a girl and boy—the wee girl in white silk gauze with hand embroidered blue flowers on it and a lace cap with bunches of blue ribbons; the little boy in a white man-of-war sailor's suit with pale blue collar and white cap. The bridegroom presented the bridesmaids with gold shamrock brooches with jade centres and the small boy with a pin to correspond.

The bridesmaids were Misses Pocob, Iris and Diane May, (daughters of Sir Francis May), and the names of the train-bearers were Miss Vivienne Dennys and Master William Potts.

Mr. John Crookenden, of The Buffs, was best man and performed his duties like a duke who had forgotten the Budget.

At the marriage ceremony there were the Bishop of Victoria, Rev. F. J. Johnson and the Chaplain to the Forces in South China, Rev. D. Easie.

The bride's gift to the bridegroom consisted of gold and jade studs and links, with a fine miniature. The bridegroom returned with pearl pendant, jade and gold bracelet, with gold chain. To the bridesmaids the bridegroom gave shamrock brooches.

A canopy of steel was raised by the officers of The Buffs when the happy couple had signed the register, and the organ pealed out the well-known: "The voice that breathed o'er Eden."

Afterwards a reception was held at Craig Ryrie, the Peak, when the usual felicitations were offered the newly-married pair.

Later on Mr. and Mrs. Paxton left for Macao to enjoy their honeymoon. The bride went away in a dress of pale pink cloth with touches of brown and a hat to match.

THE PRESENTS.

Among the many and valuable presents sent to the lucky couple were—

Mr. H. L. Dennys—Silver tea, set and kettle and cheque.

Mr. H. I. Dennys—Jade pendant.

Mr. A. J. Dennys, Tientsin—Cheque.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, Junior—Silver bowl.

Miss Vivienne Dennys—Silver brushes.

Miss Major—Drawn thread tea cloth.

Colonel Dumbleton and the officers, Royal Engineers—Silver tea tray.

The officers, Royal Artillery—Silver bowl.

The subalterns and attached officers, 105th Mahratta L.I.—Silver Cigarette box.

Some officers the 2nd Buffs—Travelling clock.

Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazelton—Silver frame.

Hon. Sir Francis and Lady May—Silver tea spoons and sugar tongs.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brewin—Blackwood opium stool.

Miss Langton—Cloisonné umbrella handle.

Mrs. Lingate—Japanese lacquer tray.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson—Silver teet set bottle.

Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.A., Mr. J. H. King and Mr. W. L. Sheaton—Silver vases.

Capitals and Mrs. Craig—Silver napkin rings.

Mr. Greig—Blackwood frame.

Capitals and Mrs. Worthington—Mother-of-pearl fruit dishes.

Mr. Brownrigg—Silver vases.

Col. and Mrs. Bedford—Silver pepper pots.

Mr. A. Chapman, R.A.—Ivory fan.

Mr. J. Crookenden, The Buffs—Silver mounted claret jug.

Major J. McCarthy R.A.M.C.—Silver vase.

Dr. Mrs. and Miss Clarke—Foochow liqueur table.

Mr. D. Wolfe, Mr. C. Carr and Mr. G. Worcester—Blackwood table.

Mr. and Mrs. Eves—Silver vases.

Mr. Dowbiggin—Silver sweet dish.

Miss Barker—Chinese embroidered blotting pad.

Major and Mrs. Eaton—Cloisonné vases.

Mr. Bevington—Chinese work bag.

Hon. Mr. Rees Davies—Silver sweet boat.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Messer—Set of drawn thread tea cloth, table centre, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie—Silver sweet dishes.

Lieut. G. Benyon, R.N.—Silver toast racks.

Mr. W. Daniel—Chinese silver model.

Mr. and Miss Newall—Blackwood and silver inkstand.

Mr. and Mrs. Looker—Blackwood stool.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson—Cloisonné vase.

Mr. and Mrs. Collison Morley—Chinese tea set.

Mr. Reader Harris—Silver vase.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hastings—Blackwood cabinet.

Mrs. Edwards—Cheque.

Captain Marescaux R.N.—Silver cigar lighter.

Mr. Henry Berkeley—Silver glove box.

The Bishop and Mrs. Lauder—Blue China vases.

Mr. Arrathorn Seth—"namelled necklace.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon—Brass incense burner.

Major and Mrs. Wait R.N.—Travelling clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright—Saltcellars.

Mr. and Mrs. Miss Tennent—Silver frame.

Miss Hazelton—Ivory frame.

Dr. and Mrs. Stedman—Mother-of-pearl fruit dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafrentz—Blackwood opium stool.

Mr. and Miss Bryer—Blackwood and silver tray.

Mr. J. Barton—Silver butter dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ormiston—Silver trinket box.

Mr. and Mrs. Paget Hett—Silver fruit dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey—Lace doilies.

Miss Ella Rowe—Embroidered table centres.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman—Silver mustard pots.

Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Compton—Silver pin box.

Mr. D. Donea—Silver vases.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong—Silver bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Stabb—Travelling clock.

Mr. G. W. Orme—Silver mounted bamboo powder box.

Mr. Hartwell Peavis—Roll of silk.

Colonel and Mrs. Daan—Silver vases.

Mr. and Mrs. Tooker—Saltcellars.

Mr. P. Jacks—Silver sweet dish.

Col. and Mrs. Lambert and Miss Lord—Silver rose bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith—Cloisonné bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper—Drawn thread tea cloth.

Colonel and Mrs. Chamier, R.A.—Chinese porcelain bowl.

Mr. Wang Hing—Silver tea caddy.

Mr. and the Misses Wilkinson—Cheque.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Jones—Silver inkstand.

Mr. Lyon—Silver enamelled combs.

Hon. Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Baddeley—Silver hair pin box.

Colonel W. B. Lauder, A. P. D.—Silver photograph frame.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley—Silver dessert knives and forks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gibbs—Ivory shoe horn and paper knife.

Mrs. Prior—Sandalwood fan.

Mr. H. L. O. Garrett and Mr. F. V. B. Kirwan—Silver vases.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner—Cruet stand.

Mrs. Basil Taylor—Almond dishes.

Mr. J. R. Wood—Silver powder box.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne—Silver frame.

Mr. Walter Dowley—Drawn thread table cloth &c.

Mr. H. Murray Bain—Silver vase.

Mrs. Black—Chinese vase.

Mrs. Beck—Lace parasol cover.

General Broadbent and Captain Heathcote—Silver tea pot, milk jug and sugar basin.

Mr. and Mrs. Adamson—Pearl and Gold.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Potts—One set silver liqueur cups.

The Misses Potts—Silver hat pin stand.

Mr. Grant Smith—Silver button hook.

Mr. and Mrs. Edkins—Silver vase.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dennys (Ponau)—Gold and ratten bangs.

Dr. FitzWilliams—One set silver menu holders.

SIKH POLICEMEN IN SHANGHAI.

DEPORTED INDIAN CONSTABLES IN HONGKONG.

In connection with the recent trouble in Shanghai among discontented Indian policemen, who have been deliberately committing offences with a view to dismissal from the Municipal Police, six Indian policemen arrived by the s.s. *Choyang* this morning from the Northern Settlement under the charge of a European detective and were detained at the Central Police Station pending their deportation to Calcutta on board the s.s. *Kutang*. These men have been dismissed from Municipal Police for insubordinate conduct but in view of the very prospects held out to them by interested parties, who have promised the ignorant ones an El Dorado on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, the men appeared to be perfectly content and were doubtless full of hopes of amassing a fortune in God's country after they have been freed from their official fetters.

Colonel Dumbleton and the officers, Royal Engineers—Silver tea tray.

The officers, Royal Artillery—Silver bowl.

The subalterns and attached officers, 105th Mahratta L.I.—Silver Cigarette box.

Some officers the 2nd Buffs—Travelling clock.

Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazelton—Silver frame.

Hon. Sir Francis and Lady May—Silver tea spoons and sugar tongs.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brewin—Blackwood opium stool.

Miss Langton—Cloisonné umbrella handle.

Mrs. Lingate—Japanese lacquer tray.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson—Silver teet set bottle.

Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.A., Mr. J. H. King and Mr. W. L. Sheaton—Silver vases.

Capitals and Mrs. Craig—Silver napkin rings.

Mr. Greig—Blackwood frame.

Capitals and Mrs. Worthington—Mother-of-pearl fruit dishes.

Mr. Brownrigg—Silver vases.

Col. and Mrs. Bedford—Silver pepper pots.

Mr. A. Chapman, R.A.—Ivory fan.

Mr. J. Crookenden, The Buffs—Silver mounted claret jug.

Major J. McCarthy R.A.M.C.—Silver vase.

Dr. Mrs. and Miss Clarke—Foochow liqueur table.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG'S TEAM.

The Selection Committee now appear to be only awaiting the results of next Saturday's match before making their final selection.

The following men can be practically considered as certainties. Capt. Baird (Capt.), T. E. Pearce, W. O. D. Turner, Capt. Garrett, A. C. E. Elbrough, R. E. O. Bird, R. E. H. Oliver.

The remaining four places will be chosen from R. O. Hutchinson, Capt. Beasley, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Bagnall, A. H. Young, and W. N. Edwards, and personally I would assign the vacant places to the first four names mentioned.

Hutchinson in the practice games has undoubtedly proved himself an aggressive bat, although his record at Shanghai last year when he obtained a pair of spectacles points to the fact that under trying circumstances he suffers from nerves and is not likely to prove a success. He is quite a useful field and in addition has been known to take quite a number of wickets.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Belling.

London—Bank T.T.	18 11/16
Do. demand	18 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	18 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 17/2
America—Bank T.T.	42
Germany—Bank T.T.	1 7/6
India T.T.	1 9
Do. demand	120
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Sto	73
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	104

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/6
6 months' sight L/C.	1/6
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	42
4 months' sight do.	44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/6
4 months' sight France	2 22
6 months' sight	2 24
4 months' sight Germany	18 1/2
Bar Silver	23 5/16
Bank of England rate	5 1/2
Sovereign	11 5/8

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAILS DUE

German (Prinz Ludwig) 18th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 18th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. China arrived at San Francisco on 6th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Tawng left Manila on 9th inst., and is due here on 12th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Anhui left Shanghai on 11th inst., and is due here on 14th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Waldeimar left Manila yesterday, at midnight, and may be expected here on 13th inst., a.m.

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 11th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over Japan, the depression having moved away over the Pacific.

Pressure has increased moderately over China except on the N.E. coast, where it has given way slightly.

The anticyclone is still central over the continent to the North of the Yangtze, and pressure is relatively low to the South of Formosa.

N. and N.E. gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. to N.E. winds, strong; cl. uv., qually.

2.—Foyoma Channel, strong N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

Shipping

ARRIVAL.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. B. Brown, 10th Nov.—Canton 9th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Courtney 11th Nov.—Hongkong via Swatow 7th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Montenegro, Br. s.s., 1,424, G. I. & Co. Nov. 15

Empire, Br. s.s., 4,200, G. I. & Co. Nov. 16

E. Ferdinand, Singapore, S. W. & Co. Nov. 16

Kitano Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, Y. Kaburaki, 11th Nov.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 10th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Assaye, Br. s.s., 7,376, O. Jones, R.M.R., 11th Nov.—Bombay and Singapore 6th Nov., Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Victoria, for Haiphong.

Singa, for Hoibow.

Cheyang, for Canton.

Tongkong, for Amoy.

Kueichow, for Tientsin.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 11.

Yeoche Maru, for Shanghai.

Chotun Maru, for Swatow.

Protos, for Swatow.

Chenan, for Canton.

Chiyuan, for Canton.

Chinhu, for Shanghai.

Singa, for Haiphong.

Tongkong, for Kangoo.

Ku-ichow, for Tientsin.

ARRIVAL.

Per Choyang, from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Nolley, Mrs. Lowe and 2 children, Mr. J. McDonald, and 56 Chinese.

Passengers expected.

Per Goben, due 1st December.—Misses Bergine, G. Pfleider, E. Füger, C. Bernhard, Messrs. B. Bampel, W. Dubgen, H. Jessen, H. J. Kihl, W. Keller, A. Young, Prof. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Pfleider, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bernhard, Messrs. E. Rümmer, R. Schreier, R. Arndt, E. Rümmer, Miss E. v. Wiedenbergh, Mrs. Alward, Miss H. Mensing, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Jaffey and child.

Per Jutro, due 15th December.—Misses W. Gemperts, J. Stroff, Kuehne, H. Eggers, F. Fritz, E. Wunderle, G. Kaufmann, Mrs. W. Morgan, Misses V. Ziegler, E. Fiebel, Mr. G. Woessner, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson.

Per Delfiner, due 1st December.—Capt. Francis Le Jan Parker, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Strobel, Capt. and Mrs. G. Schulz, Misses G. Krabs, W. Wim, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Warnings, and Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Anderson.

Per Prinz Eitel Friedrich, due 1st January, 1910.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Mr. H. Kyrie, and Rev. and Mrs. D. D. K.

Shipping Report.

Str. Choyang, from Shanghai via Swatow.—Moderate to Strong N.E./ly winds experienced.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMMERS.

Brand, Nov. s.s., 5,119, H. Eveson, 8th Nov.—Castos 7th Nov., Gen.—Walmsley & Co.

Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,705, Dini, 9th Nov.—Bombay 17th Oct., and Singapore 1st Nov., Gen.—O. & Co.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,205, O. McClymont Liddell, 10th Nov.—Canton 9th Nov., Gen.—O. & Co.

Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. H. Sawyer, 6th Nov.—Sourabaya 7th Oct., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 28th Oct.—Saigon 23rd Oct., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Decauville, Br. s.s., 4,476, J. Riesshausen, 10th Nov.—Singapore 9th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Germany, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Flugel, 2nd Nov.—Manila 30th Oct., Gen.—S. & Co.

Haiyang, Br. s.s., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 10th Nov.—Swatow 9th Nov., Tea and Coa.

D. L. & Co.

India T.T., 1.9

Do. demand

120

France—Bank T.T.

74

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Sto

73

Japan—Bank T.T.

84

Java—Bank T.T.

104

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.

1/6

6 months' sight L/C.

1/6

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York

42

4 months' sight do.

44

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne

1/6

4 months' sight France

2 22

6 months' sight

2 24

4 months' sight Germany

18 1/2

Bar Silver

23 5/16

Bank of England rate

5 1/2

Sovereign

11 5/8

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From November 11th to 17th 1900.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

Day	Mean	Height	Mean	Height
Thur.	11	11	11	11
Fri.	12	11	12	11
Sat.	13	10	13	10
Sun.	14	10	14	10
Mon.	15	9	15	9
Tue.	16	9	16	9
Wed.	17	9	17	9

denotes morning.

denotes afternoon.

denotes evening.

denotes night.

denotes morning.

denotes afternoon.

denotes evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOCHE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. LK.	NO. OF SHARES	VALVE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT MARKET VALUE BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUANTITY
BANKS:								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,100,000 \$150,000}	\$2,001,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ £100 = £22,721	4 %	500 sellers London £100.15/
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	£7	£6	{ £1,500,000 £1,000,000 £150,000}	\$30,552	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	500 buyers
Marine Insurance.								
China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$150,000}	none	10% for 1908	7 1/2 %	100 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277}	Tls. 160,518	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$104,601	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$10 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$847 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$17 7,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$132 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES:								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$175,341	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$108,711	\$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$375
SHIPPING:								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£10	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$1,025	£1 for 1906	...	88 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£10	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Nil.	£1 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$53
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$11,170	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ax 1/9 11/16 = £3. 15/-	...	560 buyers
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	£6,817	Final of 5/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	73/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£10	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$1,121	\$1 for year ending 10.4. 1909 \$0.50/- for year ending 10.4. 1909	4 %	\$26 sales \$14/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}			3 1/2 %	
REFINERIES:								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$151 buyers
Loison Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Dr. 515,802	\$3 for 1907	...	Stop buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 335
MINING:								
Guinea Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,380}	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.4.09	7 %	Tls. 19 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £12,380 £4,898}	Dr. £3,192	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	571 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS:								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Dr. 57,421	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	£10,102	None	...	\$62 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$188,442 \$12,000,000}	£345,162	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	5 1/2 %	55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 6,677,457 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000}	Tls. 6,161	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 26 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,677,457 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000}	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 137 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS:								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.1.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
General Stores, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	£24,611	£1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	57 buyers
China Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	£19,372	Interim of £2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	5 1/2 %	575 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ £25,475 \$1,000,000}	£26,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	5104 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ £5,486 \$1,000,000}	£5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	50 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£10	£10	{ £278 \$1,000,000}	£278	£1 for 1908	5 %	510 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 1,250,045 Tls. 30,000 none}	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£10	£10	{ £1,968 \$1,000,000}	£1,968	Interim of £1 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	544 buyers
COTTON MILLS:								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$10,000}	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.12.1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$10,000}	£9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	56 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 200,000 none}	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	...	Tls. 92
Loi-kung-naw Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 12,172}	£14,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Si-yu-Chau Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	4,000	£100	£100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 12,172}	£15,012	Tls. 50 for 1908	...	Tls. 460
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	£1/8	£1/8	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£648	15 % per share for 1908	9 %	510 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	Nil.	£1.10 or 1908	...	56 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£61,138	50 cents for year ended 25.1.08	8 1/2 %	56 sales
do. do. special shares	50,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	56 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£1,500	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	56 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£1,810	£1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	562 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£5,755	£1.20 for 1908	10 %	574 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	15,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£1,710	Interim of 3/- cents for account 1909	8 1/2 %	512 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£1,935	80 cents for year ending 29.1.09	6 %	561 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£7,515	Interim of £1 for account 1909	10 %	580 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£20,790	Interim of £1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	513 sellers
Maaitschappij tot Mijns, Bosch-en Landbouw in pijotat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £1,500 \$1,000,000}	£18,790	Third quarterly of £1/- 1/4 for account 1909	...	513 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	£						